RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX. WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1828. No. 486.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, June 18.		Fayetteville, June 12.		Newbern, June 7.		Petersburg, June 13.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120	125	152	160	150	175	125	200
Apple,	———	28	30	33	37	40	50	35	109
Peach,	———	—		45	50	75	80	75	100
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	7	10	6	7	6	7
Beeswax,	———	25	26	23	23	28		25	
Butter,	———	15	20	14	20	18	25	12	25
Coffee,	———	14	15	14	17	18		15	18
Corn,	bush.	50		50	60	35	40	35	40
Cotton,	lb.	—		10	11	8	9	9	11
Candles, mould,	———	15	16	16		15		14	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		75		70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	500	525	420	450	600	700	500	700
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	35	40	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	110	90	125	100	125	90	100
Country,	———	37	40	43	45	45	50	33	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		11000	11200
Lard,	lb.	9	10	8	10	7	8	7	8
Lime,	cask.	150	175	200	250	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	35	35	40	29	30	35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		9		—		7½	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	30	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		500	800	—		600	625
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	100	112	125	150	90	100	125	150
West India,	———	80	90	70	8	85	90	75	100
New England,	———	40	42	40		43	45	42	45
Rice,	cwt.	275	300	350	000	300	325	400	450
Shot,	———	—		1000		—		850	
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		75		65		75	
Turk's Island,	———	40	45	75		55		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	800	1000	850	1100	900	1000	800	1250
Loaf,	lb.	—		19	22	18	23	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	———	—		150	175	—		140	150
Hyson,	———	—		120		—		—	
Young Hyson,	———	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	425	250	275	—		250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8		10		—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		70	75	—		80	85
Whiskey,	gall.	32	35	25		—		30	
Wine, Madeira,	———	—		250	400	300	375	250	500
Teneriffe,	———	—		125	150	125	160	—	
Sherry,	———	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	———	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,	———	—		75	125	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

PEACE!

THE Orange Peace Society will meet, pursuant to adjournment, at Cane Creek meeting house, Orange county, (near the border of Chatham,) on the fourth of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is requisite that the members be punctual in their attendance. All so disposed are respectfully invited to attend.

Joshua Lindley, *Secretary.*

June 3. 33—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE examination will commence on Monday the 2d of June, and conclude on the evening of the following day.—The exercises will be resumed on the second Thursday in July.

W. J. Bingham. *Principal.*

P. S. As the classes commence in January, beginners cannot be received the ensuing session. Boys who have studied the Latin Grammar, or who are in any higher stage of advancement, will be admitted. W. J. B.

May 28. 32—tf

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register and Star are requested to give the above five insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

FAMILY FLOUR.

FAMILY FLOUR, of a very superior quality, for sale by

Wm. Huntington.

May 29. 33—3w

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co, they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—tf

HILLSBOROUGH

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the school of the undersigned closed on the 30th of May, and will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July. Six or eight more pupils can be received at the commencement of the session. Board and tuition sixty-five dollars per session, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon.

June 3. 33—

☞ The Raleigh Register, Newbern Centinel and Fayetteville Observer, will please to insert the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Notice is hereby given, that at May term last of Orange County Court, administration upon the estate of John Dixon, deceased, was granted to the subscriber, who qualified at the same term as such. All persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are required to present them for payment according to law, and those indebted to make payment.

Edmund Strudwick, *Adm'r.*

June 3. 33—3w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Haw River Battalion, third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Cook's on Friday the 25th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court-martial; and on Saturday the 26th, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Jeremiah Holt, *Major.*

June 3. 33—p

THE BLOODED HORSE ARABIAN,

WILL stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season—fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, waggon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, *Groom.*

February 5. 16—

UNION HOTEL.

MRS. FENNEL,

INFORMS her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a

BOARDING-HOUSE,

one door north-east of the Episcopal Church, on Green street, where she is prepared to receive and accommodate TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS in a neat and elegant manner. The dwelling is the one formerly occupied by DILLON JORDAN, senr. esq. known by the name of JORDAN'S HOTEL. Its proximity to the Court House as well as the business part of the town, renders it deserving of the attention both of the gentlemen of the bar and others attending the courts, of the planters and country merchants, as well as the merchants of this place. She assures them that no expense nor exertion shall be wanting on her part to render her house unexceptionable in every respect, therefore respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Mary Fennel.

N. B. This House will be conducted and superintended for me by my brother Mr. Dillon Jordan, senr. late proprietor of the Mansion Hotel.

There are very large and commodious stables and carriage house appertenent to the above Boarding House.

☞ Seats will be secured at the above Hotel for the Charleston, Norfolk, and Augusta Stages.

Fayetteville, June 4. 34—4w

BOARDING.

THE subscriber would be willing to receive as boarders, three or four students. Females would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

June 10. 34—

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the Tax due for the year 1827, viz. at P. S. Clark's on Thursday the 3d day of July next—at John Newlin's on the 4th—at Stephen Glass's on the 5th—at (Big) George Albright's on the 7th—at John Long's on the 8th—at Michael Holt's on the 9th—at Peter L. Ray's on the 10th—at widow Cook's on the 11th—at C. F. Faucett's on the 12th—at James Hutcheson's on the 14th—at Andrew M'Cauley's on the 15th—at George M. Mebane's on the 16th—at Richerson Nickol's on the 17th—at Rankin M'Kee's on the 18th—at the court house in Hillsborough on the 19th—at Gen. J. J. Carrington's on the 21st—at Edward Davis's on the 22d—at William T. Whithead's on the 23d—at Z. Herndon's on the 24th—at Sampson Moore's on the 25th—at Chapel Hill on the 26th—at George Johnston's on the 28th—at Burrows Cheek's on the 29th.

The tax being very light, it is hoped all concerned will be punctual in attending and paying their dues, so as to enable the sheriff to meet his payments with punctuality.

Thos. D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

N. B. The magistrates appointed by the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to take the list of taxables and taxable property, for the present year, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned. T. D. W.

June 3. 33—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of John Patton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James A Craig, *Ex'r.*

Orange county, June 3. 33—3w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, an apprentice boy named Anderson Couch, eighteen years of age. It is expected that he is aiming for Lynchburg. Five cents reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, but no thanks nor expenses paid. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him under the penalty of the law.

Jos. H. Bland.

June 3. 33—3w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Alleamance Battalion, third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at George Albright's, on Friday the 1st of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial; and on Saturday the 2d, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Eli M'Daniel, *Lieut. Col.*

June 3, 33—p

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale,

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

AS my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpey humpey.

February 12. 17—tf

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Documents transmitted to the House of Representatives, by the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House of the 16th January, 1828, on the subject of the Court Martial held at Mobile; which were, on the 1st of February, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed; and on the 11th of February, ordered when printed to be appended to the report of the said committee.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, January 25, 1828.

SIR.—In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 16th instant, directing the secretary of war to furnish that house "with a copy of the proceedings of a court martial which commenced its sittings at or near Mobile, on the 5th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, for the trial of certain Tennessee militiamen, together with a copy of all the orders for the organization of said court, as well as those subsequently issued in relation to its decisions. And, also, to furnish copies of all papers, letters and documents, relating to said court martial; copies of all orders, general or special, made or issued by the president of the United States, or by the secretary of war, concerning or relating to the length of service of the detachment of the Tennessee militia detailed under the order of the governor of said state, issued on the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and afterwards placed under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. Philip Pipkin; also, copies of such order, and of the muster and pay rolls of said militiamen, which may be on file in the department of war.

"And to furnish copies of any orders of the president or secretary of war, by which, in the exercise of the discretion vested in the president by the 8th section of the act of the 18th April, 1814, the term of service of the Tennessee militia may have been extended beyond three months; also, copies of two letters from the secretary of war to governor Blount, dated the 11th and 31st January, 1814.

"And, also, to furnish copies of any correspondence in the war department between the president or secretary of war and the governor of Tennessee, during the late war, on the subject of the time which the drafted militia of said state should be required to serve in the armies of the United States."

I communicate the enclosed documents.

From the reports of the adjutant general and the chief clerk of this department, no other document within the scope of the resolution, except those transmitted, can be found in this department.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Certificate of the Chief Clerk, of the Department of War.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, January 24th, 1828.

I certify that I have, by direction of the secretary of war, carefully examined the records of this department, and that the accompanying papers, numbered from 1 to 12, are true copies of all the correspondence in the war department, between the president or secretary of war and the governor of Tennessee, during the late war, on the subject of the time for which the drafted militia of said state should serve in the armies of the United States. And I further certify that it does not appear, from the records of the department, that any application was made by the governor of Tennessee, to the war department, on the subject of the length of service of the detachment of the Tennessee militia, detailed under the orders of the governor of that state, issued on the 20th day of May, 1814, and afterwards placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Philip Pipkin; or that any orders, general or special, were made or issued by the president of the United States, or by the secretary of war, concerning or relating to the length of service of that detachment.

CHS. J. NOURSE, *Chief Clerk.*

* We give these documents in the order in which they were arranged by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives. The Nos. from 1 to 12, will show the order in which the documents were arranged as they came from the war department. *Nat. Intel.*

No. 6.

Willie Blount to the Secretary of War.

Nashville, 18th Dec. 1813.

SIR,—The force from this state, called into service to act against the hostile Creeks, is composed, in part, of United States' volunteers, enrolled under the acts of congress of the militia, detached under a requisition from the war department; and, in part, of volunteers, who, being best armed, turned out, upon the pressing emergency, to repel an approaching invasion of this state and the Mississippi territory. The first named, think that their term of service expires (as I have before advised you) on this day. The second, I understand, are of opinion that their term of service will expire at the end of three months from their entrance into service; that time being considered by the militia law of this state, passed prior to the act of congress under which the detachment was made, as a tour of duty. The third description, I have reason to believe, consider that they ought not to be expected to serve longer than a three months' tour from their entrance into the service, if that long. When these troops were called into service, the term they were expected to serve was not mentioned in the instructions I received from the war department, or in the act of the general assembly of this state, under which a part of the force was called out; neither was it mentioned in my order calling them out—I not having been advised of the most acceptable term to the government, and knowing no other limitation to their service than such as was provided for by acts of congress, unless sooner discharged by order of the president.

I believe the principal reason why those troops, in part, feel a desire to be discharged on the 10th instant, is that the volunteers think that they should not be compelled to serve longer than one year from the time they are called into service, as they held themselves ready to act at the call of government since the 10th of September, 1812. This has occationed much uneasiness and embarrassment in the camp. The balance probably are influenced by their recollection of a tour of duty under the provisions of the militia law of this state, and by their want of clothing, &c. for a longer term of service; and another argument may be, that the circumstances under which they were called (to repel an approaching invasion, in part,) did not admit of delay in their making the necessary preparation for a tour of six months, as the act of congress respecting detached militia requires, unless sooner discharged by order of the president; in other words, they had not time to prepare. Their promptitude promoted the service: their prompt attention to the call of government, and the important services they have rendered in the field, during the short term they have been in service, teaches the belief, that they cannot be actuated, in their willingness to return, for any other reasons than the above mentioned. These facts and opinions are stated for the information of government, with whom alone it rests to determine how long they shall serve, to order their discharge, and likewise to order, in the event of their discharge, how their places are to be supplied. It is presumed that the object of the campaign is not yet effected, and it may not be for some time to come, with best exertions.

Under these circumstances, and from a desire felt here, to promote the good of the service, it would be acceptable to the men in service to be informed how long they are expected to serve, and, if they are to be discharged, by whose order, and how their places are to be supplied. Information on these points is respectfully solicited, believing that the good of the service, and the situation of this frontier, require it. I am requested to make these inquiries.

I have the honour, &c.

WILLIE BLOUNT.

The Hon. Secretary of War.

No. 7.

Gov. Blount to the Secretary of War.

Nashville, December 24, 1813.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you the copy of a letter from Major General John Cocke, in service, to me, dated 27th November, with its enclosure, just received, by mail. It affords an additional proof of the gallant conduct of our troops.

Also, the copy of a letter, written by me to Col. William Carroll, of the 7th instant, the better to promote the public

service. General Jackson had just informed me, that the U. S. volunteer infantry, then with him, believing that their term of service would expire on the 10th instant, expected to be, and insisted on being, discharged on that day; and, if discharged then, or if they left camp, it would weaken his force ten or twelve hundred; and that he, the better to promote the service, had thought it advisable and necessary, to send in Col. Carroll for an equal number of men, to supply their places. I was not authorized, by any instructions received from the war department, or otherwise, to order the aid required; but, knowing the necessity, if these volunteers should be discharged, or leave camp, at that time, for the general's having their places supplied, I wrote that letter to Col. Carroll, who has since informed me, that he should, in a few days, assemble and march about seven or eight hundred volunteers to the general's relief. I trust, sir, that this course, taken with a view to promote the good of the service, will meet the approbation of government; and that those men will be received into the service, and that compensation will be made them for their services. Many highly respectable men among them have enrolled themselves as privates—all are entitled to credit for their patriotism. The commanding officers of companies probably told their men that they would be paid. Also, the copy of a letter from me to Major General Jackson, of the 23d instant, in answer to his just then received. He informed me that the United States' volunteer infantry were on their way, from his camp to this place, to be dismissed or discharged by me, if I was authorized to do so, or to await the order of government therefor—as he was not authorized to discharge them. He thought it most advisable, for public good, to take that course, as they insisted that they had served their tour. He acknowledges that their services have been important; that he feels a lively interest in their welfare, and hopes, under all circumstances, that it may comport with the views of government to order their discharge in a manner honourable to the volunteers. My letter to you of the 10th instant, and one of prior date, will make known to you their ground of expectation for their discharge; and although I feel great delicacy in offering an opinion to you, sir, on a subject, I am aware, I have no right to express an opinion on—not being authorized to interfere with troops in the service of the United States, or with what relates to their term of service or discharge—yet, my respect for those volunteers, for their services, and my belief that they honestly consider themselves entitled to an honorable discharge, from their impression that they have served as long as they were bound to serve, and a belief that such a step would promote the good of the service, I am induced respectfully to say, that I hope that government, who alone have the power, will order them to be honourably discharged, and compensated for their services, which have been acknowledged to be important, not being myself authorized to discharge them, as you know, I cannot do it. The general, from a sense of his duty as an officer, used his exertions to induce the volunteers to remain in service until the will of government should be known as to their term of service.

Gen. Jackson also informs me, that, as the militia and volunteers who were ordered out under his and Gen. Cocke's command, upon the present campaign, are impressed with a belief that they should not be required or expected to serve longer than three months from their entrance into service, many of whom, having served that long, having gone home, he fears that his force will, in a few days, be reduced to a very small number, with whom, however, he proposes to stay at Fort Strother, or Coosa, until reinforced by drafted men from this state; which draft there is no instructions from the proper authority to cause to be made; hence, I wrote him the letter now enclosed, of the 22d instant.

I further understand that the term of service of the Georgia troops, and of the volunteers commanded by General Claiborne below, is expected shortly to expire. I presume that the objects of the campaign are not yet accomplished, and that owing to the short time the present force has to serve, that these objects cannot be effected by them. I beg leave very respectfully to say, that the present aspect of affairs, in this section of the union, teaches the belief, that government should keep up an imposing force in this quarter. Arms, camp equipage, &c. necessary for the supply of the militia who may be called into service from this quarter, is much wanted. Such troops as General Flournoy may call for, I fear, could not well march without such supplies being afforded by government, in any reasonable time, so as to act with effect. Those militia who were in service, under Gen. Jackson and Cocke, on whom government relied to fill such requisitions as General Flournoy might make, you will discover by the foregoing information, given me by General Jackson, consider that they have, and shortly will have, performed their tour of duty. General Flournoy has not yet made a requisition.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't
WILLIE BLOUNT.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War.*

[Enclosed in a letter to the Secretary of War of 24th December, 1813.]

Gov. Blount to General A. Jackson.

Nashville, December 22, 1813.

DEAR SIR: Since writing you fully of this date, I have received by Major David Smith, your very interesting letter, replete with patriotic sentiments, dated the 15th inst. You will see, by my letter of the 10th, to the secretary of war, how I am placed with respect to instructions, which, as it relates to the the good of the service, and a most righteous cause, in support of which you are most laudably and zealously engaged, I much regret. The unfortunate construction given by the troops, so generally, respecting their term of service, at this very interesting crisis in public affairs, in this section of the union, is to be lamented; but since it is the most general, and likely to become almost the universal construction in the camp; and since there is no authority vested here, that can be interposed, to give a counter current of opinion, with the prospect of effecting any permanent good to the service, or to the cause you are engaged in; and as it is likely that my letter of the 10th instant will produce new orders for a term of service yet to commence, which, under all circumstances, would be most judicious in government to give, the better to effect the objects of the campaign, more especially as there is reason to believe that a British fleet has arrived at Pensacola; I cannot doubt but that the government will shortly give new instructions to have a new force organized, to effect the objects of the campaign, and to oppose the British; and that the president will be satisfied to consider that the three months' tour performed by your and by General Cocke's detachments, with so much good to the service, and with so much credit to yourselves, may terminate the present campaign. I can think of no better plan to pursue, so as to keep up the spirits of all; for, when once militia, or any other troops, take it into their heads that they have served their tour of duty, it is next to impossible to convince them that to serve longer would be either just or laudable; and to attempt to keep up a force by voluntary enrolment, without the authority of government, would, as I fear, be a vain attempt, notwithstanding it would be highly laudable at this time, if it were practicable. patching up an army that way, would effect no permanent good. I am not at liberty, as an executive officer, to advise you, who hold a command in the service of the United States. I am incapable of willingly saying or doing any thing to injure the service, or that would injuriously affect the reputation of deserving men, or the standing of an able and patriotic hero and general; but, as a friend to my government, most ardently desirou that every step taken in this quarte may promote the good of the service, and the standing of those who deserve well of the country, I do not see what important good can grow out of your continuing at an advanced post, in an enemy's country, with a handful of brave men. Would it not, under all circumstances, be most likely to be attended with good consequences for you to return to the frontier of Tennessee, and, with your patriotic force, defend our frontier, where provision can be readily afforded on better terms to government, bringing with you your baggage and supplies; and there, on the frontier, await the order of government, or until I can be authorised to reinforce you, or to call a new force? At this time, I really do not feel authorised to order a draft, or I would, with the greatest of all pleasures I could feel, do it. Were I to attempt it in an unauthorised way, it would injure, as I think, the public service, which I would rather die than to do. I could not positively assure the men that they would be paid.

I send you a copy of the president's message, and am gratified to see the handsome terms he uses in speaking of your and General Coffee's battles. He seems to mean something about Pensacola, and, to effect his object best, a new force should certainly be organized. Many who are now, and have been, on the campaign, would go again on that business, if they are pleased with the president's decision respecting their term of service, under the late orders. I shall, from what I have said about the propriety of your return to the Tennessee frontier, feel bound to send a copy of this to the war department, for the information of government, and by way of apology for offering such an opinion to an officer in the service of the United States.

I am, with highest respect and most sincere regard, your friend,
WILLIE BLOUNT.

Major General ANDREW JACKSON,
United States' service Creek Nation.

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No. 1.

The Secretary of War to Gov. Blount.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 3, 1814.

SIR: Your Excellency's letter, of the 10th ultimo, has been received.

It is thought most advisable, under all circumstances, that the construction given to their engagements, by the organized volunteers of 1812, be admitted. In no other case, however, have volunteers of the same description refused to make good three hundred and sixty five days actual service.

The militia may be considered as having been called out under the law of 1795, which limits the service to three months. The president is the more disposed to make this decision, as the state law provides that a period of three months shall be deemed a tour of duty, and as the spirit and patriotism of Tennessee leaves no doubt but that a succession of corps, competent to the objects of government, will be regularly provided.

Your excellency has been informed that Mr. McGhee, the contractor, was supplied with funds to meet the requisitions for provisions, and his receipt for money, which you furnished for his accommodation, is herewith returned. It was distinctly stated by him, that your excellency would be paid out of the advance which he received while at this place.

J. ARMSTRONG.

Gov. BLOUNT, *of Tennessee.*

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No. 8.

Gov. Blount to the Secretary of War.

Nashville, January 5, 1814.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for your information and sanction, the copy of my order of the 3d inst. for calling out 2,500 men from the the second division of Tennessee militia, to reinforce maj. gen. A. Jackson, acting under command of Maj. Gen. Thos. Pinckney, against the hostile Creeks. The troops heretofore ordered out from this state on that expedition, having performed a three months tour, and thereby having, in their opinion, done their duty, (and there being here no instructions to the contrary,) having mostly returned to their homes, is a reason why my order was given, and from a sense of duty arising from my belief of the actual necessity of keeping up an imposing force in this quarter for the safety of this frontier, and to meet the just expectations of government in relation to an effective force being in the field to effect the objects of the campaign ordered against the Creeks. The tour of duty mentioned, is most congenial to the feelings and expectations of militia; hence, the better to promote the good of the service, that term was mentioned, together with the hope that, in that time, the campaign would be over. The idea of a longer term to militia, who I believe are all alive to a sense of duty, and anxious for a vigorous and effectual prosecution of the campaign to a final accomplishment of the objects of government, is disgusting; and, if required of them to perform a longer tour, their disappointment might lead to great evils, which it is very desirable to avoid. I entertain a hope that those troops who have been in service and the few that now remain in service, will be, by order of the president, honourably discharged, and compensated for their services, which have been very important. The duty they had to perform, in part, to open roads, and to build garrisons, was very arduous and fatiguing.

General Jackson informed me, some time since, that he had ordered general Cocke to return to the first division of militia in this state, and fill up his quota, and to bring them into the field without delay. I have heard that general Cocke has issued his orders for 2,500 men; and, on the 3d instant, I wrote him the letter, a copy of which is enclosed, which I hope and trust will meet your approbation, as the best course I could, under all circumstances, take to promote the good of the service.

My want of more distinct and timely instructions from government, of their views, &c. in relation to plans of operation in this quarter, leaves me much to conjecture, and is very embarrassing. My certain knowledge, however, that, in all I do, I am actuated by the single desire to promote the objects of the government, and the better to secure this frontier, emboldens me to hope that my conduct may meet with the approbation of the president, and that the objects of government, and security of this frontier, may be effected in an acceptable manner, and for the general good. The want of active funds to effect the above objects, on the best terms, is sensibly felt here. There is also a great want of arms, in proportion to the militia, who would, if supplied, be very willing to use them in execution of the orders of government. I indulge the hope, that these causes of embarrassment will shortly be removed, through your able arrangements. I feel confident that the proper zeal is universally felt, throughout this state, to aid the government in prosecuting their important objects.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIE BLOUNT.

The Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

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[Enclosed in a letter to Secretary of War, 5th January, 1814.]

Governor Blount to General Cocke.

Nashville, Jan. 3d, 1814.

SIR: I am informed by Major General Jackson, that he has, some time since, ordered that you should return to the 1st division, and fill up your quota of men. I have also accidentally heard, that you had issued the necessary orders therefor, some days ago. General Jackson requested me to inform you whether his order relative thereto met my approbation. It does, most fully. It is important to the public interests that you should use the greatest exertions in getting men into the field. Had I known, prior to the issuance of your orders, I would have issued one, on which yours could have been predicated; but not knowing your orders, were I now to issue, it might probably vary from yours, and thereby might create confusion in the prompt execution, which would be regretted; therefore, I omit to forward an order to you, but, relying confidently on what you may do promoting the service, I approbate your proceeding. Of this date I have issued an order for raising, in the 2d division, 2,500 men, to reinforce general Jackson, a copy of which I shall transmit to the war department. You will forward a copy of your orders to the same department, and also a copy to me. The tour of the militia called out from the 2d division will be for three months' actual service, if, in the opinion of the president, public good should require such term of service.

I am, respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
WILLIE BLOUNT.

Major General JOHN COCKE,
1st Division, Tennessee Militia.

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(Enclosed in a letter to the Secretary of War, 5th January, 1814.)

Governor Blount to the eldest Brigadier General of the 2d Division of Tennessee Militia.

Nashville, 3d January, 1814.

SIR: You will, without delay, cause two thousand five hundred of the militia of the 2d division, officers included, next for duty, to be detached, organized, armed, and equipped, as the act of congress respecting detached militia, passed the 10th day of April, 1812, requires, for a tour of three months' actual service of the United States, against the hostile Creek Indians, to commence from the time of their arrival at the place of rendezvous, if in the opinion of the president of the United States, public good should require such a length of service.

The detachment will be composed of the organized militia infantry, volunteer riflemen, and volunteer cavalry, who may act as mounted infantry, as recognized by the laws of the state, to be organized corps. And they will be, as nearly as may be found to be practicable, detached, &c. in the following proportions of each, to wit: one-tenth volunteer militia riflemen, one twentieth volunteer militia cavalry, and the residue militia infantry, which proportion is agreeable to the requisition from the war department respecting detached militia. They will be put under the proper officers nex for duty; they will be required to rendezvous in the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 28th instant, and will be marched therefrom, under the command of a brigadier general, next for duty, to re-inforce major general Jackson, now in service, under the command of major general Thomas Pinckney, who has recently advised me of his expectation of force from this state, and that he had ordered the contractor to furnish three months' supplies of provisions at the proper places of deposit.

You will give the necessary notice to Colonel Robert Hays, muster-master or inspector, to W. B. Lewis, acting deputy quartermaster, to Messrs. Read and Washington, contractors' agents at this place, and Colonel Le Roy Pope, of Huntsville, contractors' agent there, for the necessary supplies.

Indispensable necessity for immediate forces in the field, and the good and safety of our frontier, require that an imposing force should be kept up in this quarter, and the most prompt execution of this order should be observed. The patriotic exertions of the militia, and of all other citizens, are most confidently relied on to aid the public service. Tennesseeans have done much by their valor but much remains to be done to effect the objects of government in this campaign, in a desirable manner and as is contemplated by the general government for the general good, and for the immediate and special benefit of this state.

Let it be the pleasure of Tennesseeans, as it ever has been, to aid in an accomplishment of the views of the government of our choice, which is found to be actively engaged in serving and protecting us against the rude attacks of savages who have, heretofore, drenched our frontier with the blood of innocent women and children. Now is the accepted time; act all, act promptly and vigorously: such conduct will soon put an end to the campaign against the enemies of our peace, and will secure to Tennesseeans the important benefits which they have for years sought, with the best efforts of government in their favor, in time of peace; and, above all, they should afford to the world an additional unequivocal evidence of their attachment to our government. This the president most confidently relies on.

I am, respectfully your ob't. serv't.
WILLIE BLOUNT.

To the BRIGADIER GENERAL, *eldest in commission, 2d division Tenn. Militia, in absence of the Major General.*

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No. 2.

The Secretary of War to Gov. Blount.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 11, 1414.

SIR; You are authorized to supply, by militia drafts, or by volunteers, any deficiency which may arise in the militia division under the command of major general Jackson, and without referring, on this head, to this department. It may be well that your excellency should consult general Pinckney, on such occasion, as he can best judge of the whole number necessary to the attainment of the public objects. I have the honor, &c.

J. ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR *of Tenn.*

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No. 3.

The Secretary of War to Gov Blount.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 31, 1814.

I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 5th instant.

My letter of the 11th, will have anticipated your enquiries relative to further detachments of militia.

The attention of the paymaster of the army will be particularly directed to the payment of the troops who have been in service from Tennessee.

J. ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR *of Tenn.*

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No. 9.

Gov. Blount to the Secretary of War.

Nashville, March 25, 1814.

SIR: Yours of the 3d of January has been received some days since, and copies of it forwarded to Generals Pinckney, Jackson, and Hall, for their information of your willingness that the troops therein alluded to might be discharged; and I (not being a military man) have asked of generals Pinckney and Jackson, in respectful terms, whether it is not proper (as I do not know) for one of them to order that those troops be discharged? I have not heard from either in reply as yet. I have seen in a Nashville paper, very lately, the publication of an extract from a letter, written some time ago by Mr. G. W. Campbell to some friend, which states that the secretary of war had informed him that he, the secretary of war, had instructed the governor of Tennessee to discharge those troops alluded to in yours of the 3d January. I have only to remark, that such order for their discharge has not been received by me, and that I do not view your letter of the 3d January as an instruction to me to discharge them, having thought that you would direct your order for their discharge either to general Pinckney or to general Jackson, and perhaps most properly to the latter, as best knowing the terms of service performed by the different corps which have, under all circumstances, from time to time, gone out under his command. It has appeared to me that the state executive has not a right, short of positive instructions from the war department, to order the discharge of troops acting in the service of the United States. I have noticed, in the papers, that the governor of Vermont once ordered the discharge of militia in the service of the United States, and that his order was not attended to. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obt. servant.

WILLIE BLOUNT.

The Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

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No. 4.

The Secretary of War to Gov. Blount.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 15, 1814.

SIR: Your excellency's letter, of March 23d, has been received. The president is pleased to authorize your excellency to discharge from the service of the United States, the militia alluded to, if they have not been already discharged by general Pinckney.

My letter of the 3d January last was intended to operate as an instruction on this subject; it contained the decision of the president in the case, and was addressed to your excellency as the functionary having the best means of making it known to the parties concerned.

J. ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR *of Tenn.*

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No. 5.

The Secretary of War to Gov. Blount.

(CIRCULAR.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July, 4, 1814.

SIR: The late pacification in Europe offers to the enemy a large disposable force, both naval and military, and, with it, the means of giving to the war here a character of new and increased activity and extent.

Without knowing with certainty, that such will be its application, and, still less, that any particular point or points will become objects of attack, the president has deemed it advisable, as a measure of precaution, to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic; and (as the principal means of doing this will be found in the militia) to invite the executives of certain states to organize, and hold in readiness for immediate service, a corps of ninety-three thousand five hundred men, under the laws of 28th of Feb. 1795, and 18th of April, 1814.

The enclosed detail will show your excellency what, under this requisition, will be the quota of Tennessee.

As far as volunteer uniform companies can be found, they will be preferred.

The expediency of guarding (as well in the designations of the militia, as of their places of rendezvouz,) the points, the importance or exposure of which will be most likely to attract the views

of the enemy, need but be suggested.

A report of the organization of your quota, when completed, and of its place or places of rendezvous, will be acceptable. I have the honour, &c.

J. ARMSTRONG.

Memorandum. The quota assigned to Tennessee was 2,500 infantry, forming two regiments and one battalion; to be commanded by a brigadier general, with one assistant deputy quarter master general, and one assistant adjutant general, as his staff.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR *of Tenn.*

No. 10.

Gov. Blount to the Secretary of War.

Nashville, 4th August, 1814.

SIR: Orders are issued by the executive of Tennessee for calling out two thousand five hundred of the militia of the state, agreeably to a requisition from the war department, of the 4th of July last. They are required to rendezvous on the 20th September. After rendezvous and organization, I respectfully ask, whether they will be continued at rendezvous, or be ordered to march; and, if the latter, to what point or points? I have, &c.

WILLIE BLOUNT.

The Hon. *Secretary of War, &c.*

No. 11.

Governor Blount to the Secretary of War.—EXTRACT.

Nashville, 19th October, 1814.

SIR: I have received the honor to transmit to you copies of an address of September 12th, 1814, from colonel Butler, general Jackson's adjutant general, to Tennessee[illegible], to volunteer their services under general Coffee, and of general Coffee's letter to me, of subsequent date, to wit: October 4th, showing the number who have actually marched with him to general Jackson's head quarters; upon your receipt of which information, probably, you may be of opinion, that it may be unnecessary, now, to order out even the 2,560 militia, required by your requisition of the 25th September, which number will, however, be called out by me under that requisition, as soon as I hear from governor Shelby on the subject of yours to him, and to me, of the 3d inst. unless I shall be otherwise instructed by you. This is mentioned with the view of giving to you all the information, possessed here, of troops in service, from this state, (as you have lately come into the war department) and, in addition to the above mentioned, there is, in service, from this state, 1,000 men at the posts in the Creek country. They were called out for six months, and have nearly three months yet to serve; but, independent of them, there is now 2,500 militia of this state, in service, under a requisition from the war department of the 4th July, which, with those under general Coffee, above mentioned, make upwards of 5,000 men, who have just entered service. This number is a major general's command, and a valuable officer of that rank, not in service, general Carroll, of the 2d division of Tennessee militia, now here, and who would be of great use to general Jackson, whose confidence he possesses, is anxious to enter that service, and would, if it meets your approbation, start, at a moment's warning, to general Jackson's head quarters, to take command under him. Your orders will be attended. I have, &c.

WILLIE BLOUNT.

The Hon. *Secretary of War, &c.*

No. 12.

Governor Blount to the Secretary of War.—EXTRACT.

Nashville, November 22, 1814.

SIR: I transmit to you copies of letters from Col. Meigs to me of the 4th inst. and my answer to him of the 14th, respecting keeping up the garrison at Highwassee by militia, which I trust will meet your approbation; and that you will order that those who have served, and those who may hereafter serve, at that post, shall be paid for their services. I have, &c.

WILLIE BLOUNT.

The Hon. *Secretary of War, &c.*

Governor Blount to Colonel Meigs.

EXTRACT.

Nashville, Nov. 14, 1814.

SIR: As the same necessity now exists for keeping the garrison at Highwassee guarded by militia, as formerly, I wish a force, equal to that heretofore kept there for that object, to be kept up, and to be taken from the neighboring militia, to be called into service in future, and mustered as heretofore, under your requisition, which you are hereby authorised to make, to be made by general Coulter, or in his absence, the commanding officer of the 8th brigade, requiring him to advise the acting commanding officer of the 1st division, (who at present is gen. White, the senior brigadier,) of all the orders he may issue under your requisitions; stating what regiment or regiments in said brigade he calls on to fill it; and will be best to call on the regiments of said brigade, alternately, for the full complement of men to fill each requisition. The term of service to be for six months, unless sooner discharged by order of the president. Such term of service will be in unison with all other calls on the militia for United States' service, and of course when such tour is performed, will entitle those who may have served, to a credit for a tour of duty; which would prevent much confusion among the militia on the subject of tours of duty; and you will please give general Coulter a copy of this letter, and request him to consider it as my order to him, to the full intent stated therein. I am, &c.

WILLIE BLOUNT.

Col. MEIGS, *Hiwassee Garrison.*

On the 5th of April, the committee on Military Affairs submitted to the House of Representatives the following duly authenticated copy of the order of Gov. Blount, by which Col. Pipkin's regiment was called into service:

NASHVILLE, May 20th, 1824.

SIR: In compliance with the requisition of Major General Thomas Pinckney, that the posts of Fort Williams, Fort Strother, Fort Armstrong, Fort Ross, and Forts Old and New Deposite, should be kept up, the doing of which he has confided to you, until the objects of the government, in relation to the war against the hostile Creek Indians shall have been fully effected; and from the probable expiration of the time of service of the troops now occupying those important posts, commanded by Col. Bunch, prior to a final accomplishment of the views of the government in relation to the Creek war, you will, without delay, order out 1000 militia, infantry, of the 2d division, for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged by order of the president of the U. States: or you may accept a tender of service, of the above number, of volunteer Infantry, from the 2d division, for the aforesaid term, for the purpose of garrisoning the said posts, at your option, which latitude, in relation to calls for men to act against the Creeks, in furtherance of the views of government in that behalf, is given to me, by instructions from the war department.

Those troops will be commanded by an officer of the rank of Colonel, and will be required to rendezvous at Fayetteville, on the 20th of June next; thence, they will proceed to the above mentioned posts, under your order, in such number to each, as you shall assign.

It is important to the public interests, that they should be at those posts between the 1st and 10th of July next, as about that time, the term of service of the troops now there, under Col. Bunch, will expire, and at which posts, there is much public property committed to their charge.

You will order the muster master to attend and muster the troops into service—you will call on the contractor for provisions, and on the assistant deputy quartermaster, likewise, for supplies in his department.

WILLIE BLOUNT.

To Major General ANDREW JACKSON,
2d division Tennessee militia."

(To be continued.)

HILLSBOROUGH

Wednesday, July 2.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The committee appointed by the citizens of Hillsborough to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, respectfully recommend the following as the

ORDER OF THE DAY.

At day-break a cannon will be fired; and at sun-rise the bells will be rung, and the flag hoisted, when the citizens will assemble at the Presbyterian Church, where there will be public prayer and an address by the Rev. J. Witherspoon.

At the ringing of the bells at half past 11 o'clock, the citizens will assemble at the Court House, at which place, at 12 o'clock, a procession will be formed and proceed to the Presbyterian Church, in the following order:

Marshall,
Clergy,
Music,
President and Vice Presidents,
Orator and Reader,
Magistrate of Police and Commissioners,
Committee of Arrangments,
Strangers,
Citizens,

The service at the Church will be opened with prayer; after which a patriotic ode will be sung; the Declaration of Independence will be read, and an oration delivered; an ode will follow, and the service be concluded with prayer. The procession will then again be formed, and proceed to the Masonic Hall, where a dinner will be prepared. The celebration to conclude by the ringing of the bells and firing cannon at sun set.

We have received a communication addressed to Calton, from our old friend Tobias, but we hesitate to publish it. There may be neither "treason," nor "scandal," nor "ill-nature" in his letter; and certainly "when one man writeth another may answer him." Why then should we fear to publish it? If it were indeed an answer to any of the calculations or the reasonings of Carlton; or if we were directed to any evil that might reasonably be apprehended as likely to flow from an attempt to construct a railroad as recommended by that writer, Tobias should not in vain seek to be heard. But we can discover no object in the article before us, but to ridicule and oppose whatever shall be attempted to improve the internal condition of the state.

Tobias says, and with some truth, that we have "become very poor, and our inheritances are barren and desolate, and are taken away and sold for nought. Our raiment faileth likewise, and we are fain to feed even on swine's flesh brought from a far country," And certainly "this is a great abomination!" But have all these things fallen upon us because a few "shekels" have been unprofitably spent in ill-directed attempts at internal improvements? And because our first efforts were unsuccessful, shall we therefore "sit still" and "perish"? We see as plainly as does Tobias, that great distress has fallen upon the land; we see, too, that innumerable multitudes yearly forsake the homes of their fathers, and that other states are rapidly increasing in population at the expense of our own. But why is it? Surely our "money-changers" have not produced all this evil; neither have we been beguiled of our prosperity by the fruitless expectation that our roads and our rivers would be covered with "ships and chariots;" nor has our land yet been cursed with barrenness that it should be left desolate. We have become poor and distressed, not because we have done so much, but because we have done so little. Too many, like Tobias, have been ready to heap up obstacles in the way of every important improvement, and we have had no De Wit Clinton, with a gigantic mind and determined perseverance, capable of overcoming them. Thus it is, that while New-York, Pennsylvania, and almost every other state in the union, have triumphed over their evil day, North-Carolina still remains oppressed and degraded. Tobias appears to feel sensibly the pressure of the evils under which we labour; but he proposes no remedy. He does not even seek any. In a spirit of despondence he inquires, "Why improve our rivers and construct roads, when neither ships nor chariots will travel thereon by reason of the poverty of the land?" What should we be profited by the construction of a rail-road leading to the sea-coast? "We have no goodly stuffs to carry there, and moreover the ships of Tarshish never come there with their precious merchandize." The spirit of the mighty deep also adds to his terror, and in the timid apprehension of Tobias, should a wandering ship venture within our waters, a raging storm dashes the waves "through the clouds of heaven," and buries both the vessel and the hardy sailor beneath the sands of the ocean. To his clouded perception, the only use for a rail-road is, that we might get on it "and flee for our lives," and "escape into another land!" In this, Tobias, dost thou talk wisely? Shall we set down with folded hands until we are overwhelmed in one common ruin, and then in a body follow our brethren to the west, and leave this a wilderness to be again possessed by the savages whom our more enterprising fathers drove out before them? Truly, if thou hast no better alternative than this to offer, little profit would it be to us should we adopt thy counsel. Better would it be to seek relief from an uncertain remedy, than sullenly to await the otherwise certain approach of death. Carlton proposes a remedy plausible in itself, and recommended by successful practice; shall we thrust it from us untried, though inevitable ruin follow its rejection? If the wisdom of Tobias can furnish a more efficacious and sure specific, let him exhibit it; but surely he should not remove even a fancied cordial from our lips, when he has no consolation to offer in its place.

WAR.—Since our last we have received the Russian declaration of war. A Russian army 250,000 men is stated to be on its march to Constantinople.

Cotton.—It gives us pleasure to learn, that two lots of cotton, amounting to about 300 bales, were sold in this town last week at 11 cents, a higher price than had been obtained for more than two years. It is also a pleasing circumstance, that the purchaser was enabled to give so high a price, in consequence of the opportunity afforded to make a direct shipment to Liverpool, there being two or three brigs loading at Wilmington for that port. The charges for freight, insurance, and commissions are almost as much on a shipment to New York as one to Liverpool. And as most of our cotton has been shipped to New York and thence to Liverpool, it is apparent that these double charges reduce the price which the merchant here can afford to pay for the article. The direct trade from Wilmington to Liverpool had almost ceased until within a few months past; and those who are now striving to renew it, deserve the best wishes of the people of this state.

Let a good ship channel be opened at the point to which the exertions of the board of internal improvement and the state engineer are now directed, and we may confidently expect a change in the course of our trade on which New York is now fattening. The prospect is flattering, we understand, for the accomplishment of this important object; on which, we are assured, something really beneficial has at last been effected, by means of the dredging machine. We are not apprised of the additional depth of the channel, but understand that it is considerable, and gradually increasing.

Carolina Observer.

An Address to the Inhabitants of Orange County.

Fellow Citizens,

THE Managers of the Bible Society of Orange County, following the laudable example of other counties in our state, and in other states, have passed a resolution that they will, in dependance on the blessing of God, ascertain the wants of the county, with regard to the Bible, and as speedily as possible supply those wants. They have therefore appointed an agent to attend at the different places where the taxes are given in, for the purpose of inquiring of their fellow citizens, who among them need the Bible, and are desirous of possessing it. We need scarcely, at this time, press upon our fellow men the importance of the sacred scriptures. It is a light to the path of man, and a lamp to his feet. Following its directions, it will guide us safely through life, support us in death, and bring us to everlasting happiness beyond the grave. The Bible, and the Bible alone, possesses the power, under God, of effectually amending the hearts and lives of men; of diffusing virtue and true substantial comfort through all ranks and conditions in life. With these impressions of the importance of the holy scriptures, and the blessings which flow from them, the resolution of the society has been adopted, with an intention that it shall be persevered in until none shall remain destitute of the Bible, within the bounds of the county. In the furtherance of this object, the managers solicit for their agent the aid of the attending magistrates in making his inquiries. They likewise hope, that the candidates for the assembly, in their addresses to the people, will give their influence and countenance to an object of such general interest and value; one by which their fellow citizens may be so greatly benefited. The Managers have to state, that they will not be able to effect this most desirable object, without the aid of the benevolent and charitable. To such they apply, confident that they will not refuse to help them to do good. All, therefore, who have it in their power, are earnestly requested to subscribe, or pay to the agent Mr. DENNIS HEARTT, such sum as they may be willing to give to aid in furnishing the poor and destitute with the word of life.

Any person wishing to become a member of the society, can do so, by the payment of one dollar annually, or for life, by the payment of ten dollars at one time.

The members of the society who are now in arrears, are requested to make payment to the agent, or as soon as practicable, to the treasurer, Mr. WILLIAM HUNTINGTON;—as the Managers wish to order on immediately a large supply of Bibles and Testaments.

By order of the Board of Managers of the Orange County Bible Society.

WILLIAM J. BINGHAM,
JOHN WITHERSPOON, } *Committee.*

To the Citizens of Orange County.

Pleasant Retreat, June 30, 1828.

GENTLEMEN,

Compelled to be absent from this county for a few weeks, on public business, down the Cape Fear river, and of course prevented from attending some part of the public meetings about to take place in this county, I have taken the liberty in this way to inform you that I am a candidate in the Senate for the ensuing election.

A man who becomes a candidate at any time, in so large a county as this, and when electioneering is conducted as it is here, enters on a business of no ordinary magnitude, and on which there is often many unpleasant circumstances attendant. I have, therefore, for the most part, although much gratified and pleased with the service of the people of my native county, entered upon this business with some reluctance, and seldom with more than on the present occasion. For in the first place, my age and term of life seem to admonish me, that it becomes me to retire from the bustle and fatigue of canvassing for elections. And again, when I recollect who it is that I have to contend with, and consider his well known skill, industry and success in the business of electioneering, it creates in my mind some doubts of my success.

But a still more important difficulty in my way, is the present distressingly embarrassed situation of the citizens of our county, and others, in a pecuniary point of view. I have witnessed, with many of you, the difficulties attendant and consequent upon the embargo and non-intercourse system, as well as our late war with Great Britain, when money was scarce and times difficult. But the present alarming crisis in our affairs, and distress for want of money, far exceeds any thing we have heretofore witnessed. Never have we seen a time when so much valuable property was sold by execution, or other forced sales, and when it did not bring something more like its real value. And when you add to this the depreciated state of our Bank notes, and the exhausted state of our public resources, it would seem that we were directly on the way to *ruin*, and not far from its *brink;* and that if times continue to grow worse as regularly and rapidly for the succeeding four years, as they have for the past, our situation will be awful indeed. To become a candidate at such a time as this, when much ought to be, and something must be done, for our relief, involves a man in much difficulty indeed, at least I feel it on the present occasion. But it has never been my practice or disposition to shrink from, or shun an undertaking on account of its difficulties alone. I seem, on the present occasion, to have been impelled on by them. Reflecting on our situation, and the principles avowed and the course pursued by my opponent for the few years he has been our senator, it would seem that we have no reason to expect that if re-elected any thing will be attempted, much less effected by him, calculated to better or improve our condition, and that unless I became a candidate, the good people of our county would have had no other choice, (for no other person seemed likely to come forward.) I have therefore consented. If successful, I shall feel much gratified, and will cheerfully and zealously enter upon the discharge of the important duties of the station to the best of my ability; but if otherwise, I will submit to the sovereign will of the people.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully, your humble servant,

JAMES MEBANE.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WILL stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1. 36—tf

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 19th inst. Mr. *Thomas Phillips* to Miss *Louisa Clark.*

DIED,

Near Roxborough, in Person county, on the 13th instant, Mrs. *Susan Williams*, consort of Mr. John Williams, a lady universally respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her husband and an only daughter mourn the loss of one of the best of wives and of a tender and affectionate mother.

In Franklin county, on the 18th inst. Mrs. *Rachel Arendell*, 73 years of age. She had been a member of the Methodist church upwards of forty years, and died in the triumphant expectation of a glorious immortality.

HILLSBOROUGH
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of July.

Literary Tuition.

First Class,	$15 00	Per Session.
Second and Third Class,	12 50	
Fourth Class,	10 00	
Contingent Expenses,	50	

Ornamental Department.

Music,	$24 00	Per Session.
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	
Needle Work,	1 00	

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place at $10 per month. A few young ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Instructresses.

W. M. Green,
Superintendant.

July 1st. 36—3w

CASH FOR GOOD WHEAT,

DELIVERED at the mill of William Miller & Co. three miles below Hillsborough.

CASH for FLAX SEED.

J. Webb.

June 24. 36—6w

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale on the premises of the late Samuel Garrard, deceased, on Thursday the 10th of July next, to the highest bidder, at nine months credit, a variety of personal property, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Bacon, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchasers before the property is changed.

Wm. Horner, } *Adm'rs with the will annexed.*
Tyre Garrard, }

June 18. 36—2w

Mount Repose Plantation, containing 306 acres.

FOR SALE

THIS Plantation is situated eleven miles north west of Hillsborough. It will be sold on a credit of one, two, three, four and five years. The pleasantness and healthiness of the situation, the excellence of the water, garden, &c. the choice selection and variety of fruits, and the extent of accommodations, render it a very eligible summer residence for two or three families.

W. J. Bingham. } *Adm'rs.*
R. S. Bingham, }

☞ The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder is requested to insert the above three times, and forward his account to this office.

June 24. 36—3w

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book-Store, an additional supply of BOOKS and STATIONARY, which he has procured on unusually low terms, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or on a short credit. Additional supplies expected in a few weeks.

Also daily expected an assortment of

SUMMER CLOTHING.

All orders for Books and Stationary thankfully received and promptly attended to.

N. J. Palmer.

June 24. 36—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the Back Creek Battalion, Second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Mason Hall, on the 15th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 16th, you will attend, with your respective companies, ready to parade at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

J. Allison, *Colonel.*

June 24. 36—

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

I SHALL, on Monday the 25th day of August next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, offer at public sale my

HOUSE and LOTS,

No. 108 and 109, in Hillsborough. One hundred and fifty dollars in money will be required; for the balance a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given. The buildings are commodious and in good repair.

Charles Cox.

July 1st. 36—tds

A Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a Valuable Plantation, lying on Little river, in Orange county, eight miles north east from Hillsborough, and immediately on the road to Gen. Carrington's store. There are on the premises

A good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, and Barn.

with all other necessary out houses, all in good repair. There is also on the plantation a very

Valuable Apple Orchard.

The Land is of the very best quality, and adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, and cotton. As it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises, I deem it unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will be made easy, and can be known by inquiring of Thomas Clancy, esq. in Hillsborough, or of myself in Greensboro'.

John C. Latta.

Greensborough, June 30. 36—8w

MOTHER, WHAT IS DEATH?

"Mother, how still the baby lies;
I cannot hear his breath;
I cannot see his laughing eyes—
They tell me this is death.

"My little work I thought to bring,
And sit down by his bed,
And pleasantly I tried to sing:
They hush'd me—he is dead.

"They say that he again will rise,
More beautiful than now;
That God will bless him in the skies;
Oh, mother, tell me how."

"Daughter, do you remember, dear,
The dark cold thing you brought,
And laid upon the casement here,
A wither'd worm, you thought?

"I told you that Almighty power
Could break the wither'd shell,
And show you in a future hour
Something would please you well.

"Look at the crysalis, my love,
An empty shell it lies;
Now raise your wondering glance above,
To where yon insect flies!"

"Oh, yes, mamma! how very gay
Its wings of starry gold—
And see! it lightly flies away
Beyond my gentle hold!

"Oh, mother, now I know full well,
If God that worm can change,
And draw it from its broken cell,
On golden wings to range,

"How beautiful will brother be,
When God shall give him wings,
Above this dying world to flee,
And live with heavenly things."

From the Bachelor's Journal.

MY FRIEND JOE.

I called upon him the other day, and found him in his counting room, looking like Adam when he was ejected from paradise. His head was leaned upon his hand, his leger was open before him, and he stared upon it as though he did not comprehend a figure upon its pages. The corners of his mouth were drawn down, giving to this receptacle for meats and drinks, the circular appearance of a rainbow, while his brows were compressed towards his nose, like the ...ng eaves of an old fashioned house, resembling in their wrinkles a pan of milk, frozen in the wind. I disturbed his cogitations by a slap on his shoulder. But let me tell you who my friend Joe was. In the first place, he was one of your poetry folks, and loved the moon, and wrote verses, some of them good enough to place as a poesy on a ring, for many of his lines actually got into the newspapers. In the next place, he had a poesy of soul, and with him the evening star was Venus, and no star at all; a lady's lips distilled nectar even if she chewed tobacco, and petticoats were nothing but ærial drapery. All milk maids were village shepherdesses, and country Lubins no more nor less than Collins. He was in youth, a kind of Billy Lackaday, though he had picked up sundry good imaginary precepts from novels, and had superadded to that a kind of not *common* sense, yet sense it was. He wore his cravat after the fashion of Byron, and talked upon stilts to the ladies, of sun-lit clouds, golden pillars of the sky, and *all that are kinds of things*, until they admired his good sense for his unintelligibility. Very well—this Joe's outline. To reture to the slap on the shoulder. I asked him what was the matter, and the occasion of his dumpishness. To this he replied by asking me whether I remembered Lucretia? She being perfectly in my recollection, I replied affirmatively. She was, by the by, a beautiful girl, rather extravagant in dress and desire for style, yet like most of her sex in this and other respects. He continued in the following strain: "I have been attached to her ever since we first visited our village church; when a boy, church had no interest or pleasure to me if she was not there. My eyes and soul hung upon her presence, and though concealment, like a worm in the bud, fed on my damask cheek,' still I never revealed my fatal passion. Year after year went by, and still the secret was locked in my bosom, until she grew to womanhood, when in an ill-fated hour I revealed my tenderness. It was not long before I ascertained that a reciprocal attachment existed, and we were blessed in the delightful certainty, that we were all and all to each other. At the age of eighteen, I proposed the question of our union to her father, and he, cruel man, replied in the coarsest manner, 'if so be, you ever arrive at the age of twenty-one, and your daddy is willing, and you are in any kind of business, I don't know sartin as I shall have any objection, but you are a boy now.' Stung with resentment at such incivility, I left the house in disgust, and never visited there for two days. I remember of writing some poetry on the occasion, beginning as follows:

Since fate her arrows at my heart,
In anger oft is casting—

[Here I told him to omit, for that was quite enough] well, proceeded he, I had an interview with my charming Lucretia, and submitting to hope deferred, buried myself and talents in a counting house in this city.—There, as you well know I toiled and delved until I became a partner in the firm, and arrived at an estate sufficient to warrant me in taking to my bosom my adored. She, in the mean time, had expanded into every thing which was lovely, fascinating, and desirable on earth. She seemed formed rather for heaven than earth, and to wear the form of mortality like chains that kept her from the skies. Oh, my dear friend, do you pity me? such a being as this, so perfect, so completely the object of my adoration, so every way worthy of my idolitry? Oh, have compassion on my desolation!"—Said I, my dearest friend, can it be possible she is dead? "Oh, no! replied he, far worse for me, for it was only last week I——(here he bust into tears)——married her, *and it has cost me already six hundred dollars.*"

WINSLOW.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

RUINS OF BRUNSWICK.

Messrs. Editors:—It is now a little more than three years since I embarked at Wilmington, N. C. for New-York. Having run down the river about fifteen miles, we came to an anchor directly opposite the place where Brunswick once stood; and as we were prevented from putting to sea immediately, it was resolved by the captain and myself to examine whether any vestiges of the town yet remained. He had visited the spot about seventeen years before, and gave me the following history respecting it. Previous to the revolution it was the seat of trade, but being then burnt by the British, the merchants recommenced business where Wilmington now stands, and left their former town lying in ruins.

We found the ancient pier yet standing, and the sands upon the wharf still cemented with tar and turpentine; but a thick forest of wood covered all the adjacent country. Amid these trees and bushes, the foundations of buildings were seen, and loose bricks were every where scattered among the leaves. While looking about with intense interest for new objects of wonder in this strange wilderness, which though now a solitude, bore such evident marks of having once been filled with inhabitants, there appeared at a distance something of an undefined shape and darkish hue, that wholly attracted my attention. It was partly concealed behind the intervening trees, yet, as seen through the opening branches, some idea could be formed of its extent, and its deep brown shade exhibited a most singular aspect, when contrasted with the beautiful green foliage in which it was nearly buried. In a moment I was there. The massy walls of a large church were before me; but the doors, the windows, the roof, the pews, and the sacred desk, were all gone. Trees of a large size were growing within these walls, and waving their tall heads in solemn silence over this deserted sanctuary. Here, too, were marble slabs and sculptured stones to mark where the ashes of the dead repose; but even some of these were overturned and thrown down. Oh, in this solitude, once the abode of men—in this church, where Jehovah was once worshipped—among these tombs where many of those men and worshippers now lie—what numerous and powerful motives for reflection were presented! We did reflect, and the impressions of that day are not yet effaced. A SUBSCRIBER.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

THE HON. JOHN M'LEAN.

There are but few men, high in office, who possess so extensively the confidence of all parties as the present Postmaster General. Mr. M'Lean is a native of New-Jersey, and was born in 1788. His father removed to Kentucky in 1792. He received his education in Ohio, where he studied law under the direction of Arthur St Clair, esq. In 1809 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced his professional career at Lebanon, Marego county. Here he distinguished himself as a lawyer; and in the year 1812, being that year eligible on the score of age, he was elected to the house of representatives. He took his seat in the winter of 1813, and was soon after appointed a member of the committee on foreign affairs—at that crisis the post of honor in the house. During the arduous sessions which followed his appointment in this committee, Mr. M'Lean was distinguished for his ability and zeal in the promotion of every measure calculated to give success to the war, and secure to the nation an honorable peace. He was not a leader, but ever held a respectable rank among the great men, and there were many such, who at that time, composed the house of representatives. In the year 1819 Mr. M'Lean was made judge of the supreme court of Ohio, when he resigned his seat in congress. His reputation as a lawyer gained additional lustre from the character of his decisions, and from the energy and vigor he carried with him into the practice of the courts. He was made commissioner of the general land office in 1822, from whence he was appointed, 1st July, 1823, to the general post-office department. This department was an Augean stable, which required the labours of an Hercules to cleanse. The defalcations of the post masters were frequent; the routes deficient in many places, while in other parts they were sustained at a great and unnecessary expense; the returns from the post masters were irregular, and the system of accountability weak and imperfect; and the whole office was in arrears, and an expense to the government: to remedy which the then post master general proposed an increase of postage on newspapers.

The energy of Mr. M'Lean was taxed to produce a change, and to bring order and revenue from this office, nor have they been exerted in vain. Since his administration of its affairs, its condition has been improved by more than a million of dollars; and the *last year*, in comparison with the *year preceding* his appointment, of nearly *half a million!* and all this too, with an increase of mail routes, and additional facilities of transportation, by accelerating the mail on the leading route, increasing the number of trips, and establishing lines to connect important districts of country, which augmented, within the last year, the transportation of mail to 415,214 miles annually in stages; and on horseback and in sulkies of 532,000 miles. So that at this time there no village without a post office, and very few towns which are not accommodated with mail stages. The post offices have increased since 1820, from 4500 to 7000; and since Mr. M'Clean has presided, more than *one third* has been added to the amount of revenue, to the number of miles of transportation, and to the number of post offices. The means of the department are now equal to the wants of the country, and a surplus of *half a million of dollars annually*, will, in future, be at the disposal of the government, to be applied to the repairs and construction of national roads. We think that this plain exposition of Mr. M'Clean's masterly administration of this department, is eloquent in praise of his industry, energy, and his grasp of mind.

In private life, Mr. M'Clean is simple and unaffected—he is the good neighbor, and the exemplary citizen: he is more—*he is the exemplary christian.*

A NOBEL GENEROSITY.

Mead may be considered as one of the greatest physicians that ever flourished—in intellect, in practice, and in generosity. In trying moments he evinced his heart was more exalted than his understanding. Dr. Friend had been committed to the Tower in consequence of his opposition to parliament, (the habeas corpus act being at that time suspended) and during several months of confinement, his valuable practice fell chiefly into the hands of his rival, Dr. Mead. What was the conduct of that admirable man? After having employed every effort in vain to release the prisoner, he was at length summoned to relieve an indisposition of Walpole, but refused to prescribe for the minister, unless Friend was set at liberty; and having accomplished this object, presented him with five thousand guineas, the fruit of his attendance on the patients of the captive.

HONESTY AND BRAVERY.

The Prince of Conti being highly pleased with the intrepid behaviour of a grenadier at the siege of Philipsburg, in 1734, threw him his purse, excusing the smallness of the sum it contained, as being too poor a reward for his courage. Next morning the grenadier went to the Prince with a couple of rings and other jewels of considerable value. "Sir," said he, "the gold I found in your purse I suppose your highness intended for me; but these I bring back to you *as having no claim on them.*" "You have, soldier," answered the Prince, "doubly deserved them by your bravery and by your honesty. Therefore they are yours."

SATURDAY EVENING.

How seldom one thinks of himself! The gay, the busy world as it revolves in its ceaseless orbit; the things of fashion and opinion as they dance before the vision; the wild whirl of to-day, which is reckless of to-morrow, all consume the sands of life, and yet we never pause to reflect upon ourselves.

It has been said, that all are selfish by nature; and yet no remark was ever more unjust. We will adduce for example your brightest specimen of genius—one who has the Promethean spark in his soul, who looks upon the landscapk and loves it, who sees virtue and falls prostrate at its shrine—and yet practises vice. Vice is a relative term—the Hindoo priest, who urges the widow to mount the funeral pile of murder, is less guilty of crime on account of his ignorance, than the christian, who breaks a less moral tie. So genius, "which knows the righ and yet the wrong pursues" is vicious when compared with folly.

How few of the favored sons of talent act up to their high vocation. In all arts, in all sciences, genius, like a comet, is ever eccentric, and its irregularity, comparatively speaking, is a crime—can it be reduced to consistency? can education and mind be led to adopt the plain morality of an honest yeoman?

Method is every thing—a virtuous system will prove an overmatch for evil habits; and a Saturday Evening should recal one from the troubles and outward assaults of the world to an inward communication with himself, his conduct, his location as to here and hereafter. It should be like the cottage of the lover and the laborer—he should sit down before the fireside of his own heart, call around him his children, which are his thoughts, and with them enter into judgment as to the past, and from this calculate upon better things to be performed in future. Men read history to be informed of the past—they gravely calculate from prediction what may ensue from the aspect of the present political world—and yet ferget to look at the past of their own lives, and to draw a horoscope of their future existence even upon earth. The world is selfish, it is said—and yet how little of man's life is devoted to himself. True it is that ambition claims a part—the love of distinction, of pleasure, of care, are creditors which claim more—but real selfiishness, which is aside from these outward objects, and which relates to the settlement of our accounts with ourselves, takes no part in the drama of existence: and is untried before the forum of conscience.

How seldom do we strive to be acquainted with ourselves! with the springs of action which govern us—the course of life which we pursue—the very detail of criminal carelessness which marks our conduct—all unnoticed as we sweep onward to death.

Is their no remedy—let each Saturday night sit in judgment upon the other six days of the week, and let the Sabbath be devoted to virtuous resolutions, penitence and prayer.

WIT OR WISDOM.

Which is the most valuable for a young man to store his mind with—the wit of deistical and atheistical writers, or the wisdom of the Bible? The jests of Thomas Paine, or the proverbs of Solomon? The sarcasms of Voltair, or the sermon of Christ on the mount? The brilliant sallies of the Earl of Shaftsbury, or the serious and solid epistles of Paul? How miserably do they delude themselves who prefer the shallow and turbid streams of infidelity, to the "*still* (but clear and deep) *waters*" of that eternal fountain whose author is God, and whose draughts cleanse the soul from all impurity, and fit it for everlasting glory. Let every young man make the Bible his pocket companion, if he would make himself prosperous or useful to his country in this life, or acceptible to God in the life to come. It is indeed a fountain, a deep and clear fountain, while the ablest of the infidel authors are nothing in comparison with it, but foul and bubbling springs.

Though an affair may be easily accomplished, if it be not attended to it will never be completed. Though your son may be well disposed, if he be not instructed he will remain ignorant.

PRESIDENTIAL.

A MEETING will be held at Powel Troxler's, on Saturday the 12th of July, on the Presidential Election. It is proposed to meet at an early hour, to discuss the merits and demerits of the two candidates, and afterwards to take the votes of the persons present, by ballot.

Orange county, June 9. 4—

State of North-Carolina,
Wake County.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1828.

Washington Price vs. *Susannah Price.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Star and North-Carolina State Gazette, printed in Raleigh, and the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition; otherwise judgment pro confesso against her will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte.

Teste. R. Hinton, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00 35—3m

NOTICE.

THE surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army, who received commutation certificates, and the surviving non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of that army (not on the pension list,) who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars, enlisting for the war, and continuing in the service until its termination, are requested, respectively, as soon as may be possibly convenient, to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post offices are kept, by letter (under cover to the honourable the Secretary of the Treasury) addressed to Colonel Aaron Ogden, at the city of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supercede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the treasury department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense, to each individual, showing his right to the benefit of the act of congress, lately passed in favor of the persons of the above description.

N. B. Editors throughout the United States are requested to give two insertions to the above notice.

June 5. 35—

WANTED,

A NEGRO Woman Servant, who has been raised to and who is well acquainted with house business, cooking, washing, &c.; one who can likewise weave would be preferred. For such a one, well recommended, I will give a liberal price.

Wm. Holt.

June 10. 34—4w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 30th of July, 1821, and duly registered in Orange county, executed to me by John Campbell, late of Orange county, to secure certain debts to John E. Wood, for which Thomas Brownrigg and Richard T. Brownrigg are the sureties, I shall, on Monday the 21st day of July next, at the dwelling house on the tract of land situate on Back creek, in said county, whereon said Campbell formerly resided, sell all the said tract of land, adjoining the lands of Joseph Armstrong, John Walker, and others, and containing

Seven Hundred & Thirty-Three Acres,

more or less, as described in said deed; also

Fifteen or sixteen Negroes,

and a stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and plantation tools and utensils.

And on Thursday the 24th day of July next, by virtue of said deed, I shall, at Milton, in Caswell county, sell the household furniture, carriages, gigs, harness, horses and other stock, and all the residue of the property conveyed by said deed.

Such title will be conveyed by me as I derived under the deed of trust, but it is believed that satisfactory titles can and will be made.

Terms of sale: for the land, six and eighteen months credit, and for the negroes and other articles, six months credit; but the whole to be on interest from date, and bond with two approved securities to be given before a change of title or possession.

Wm. Sparkman, *Trustee.*

Chowan county, June 9. 34—tds

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 1st day of June, 1816, and registered in the register's office for Orange county, which John Campbell, late of said county, executed to me to secure the payment of certain debts to William Norwood and William Kirkland, or for which they were sureties, I shall, on Monday the 21st day of July next, on the premises, sell a valuable tract of land, lying on Back creek, in said county, on which the said Campbell formerly resided, and containing

Six Hundred and Fifty Acres,

more or less, adjoining the lands of Joseph Armstrong and others; and also sundry negro slaves, fifteen or sixteen in number, or as many thereof as will satisfy said debts. The sale will be for ready money, and such title will be conveyed as is vested in me by said deed.

Thomas Ruffin, *Trustee.*

June 9. 34—tds

NOTICE.

AT May term, 1828, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange county, Tyre Garrard and William Horner were appointed administrators with the will annexed of SAMUEL GARRARD, deceased: this is therefore to give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Tyre Garrard, } *Adm'rs with the will annexed.*
Wm. Horner, }

June 10. 34—3w

NOTICE.

SPECIAL letters of administration on the estate of HYRAM TURNER, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Henry D. Turner, *Adm'r.*

June 10. 34—6w